(3) Local Sub-Committees should be formed for promoting industries in specified areas.

(4) There should be Industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions every year in different centres.

(5) The Government should start at least one institution for each possible industry in a convenient place. When sufficient confidence had been established amongst the public in respect of any particular industry, the concern should be transferred to private individuals at concessional rates.

(6) The Government should appoint at least one expert for each industry.

(7) Industrial and Technical schools should be started at convenient centres.

(8) The Department of Education should co-ordinate with the Department of Industries.

(9) A Central Industrial Bank should be established.

(10) There must be a Commercial Bureau to collect all information about trade.

(11) The Government should publish an Economic Journal.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

59. Development of indigenous industries with special reference to the manufacture of jaggery.

Mr. K. Krishnan (Member, Nominated) said that State aid was the only effective stimulus for the sure and proper organization of the industrial resources. Sufficient encouragement had not been extended to the manufacture of salt as an indigenous industry. If that had been done, the import of foreign salt could be appreciably reduced, if not altogether stopped. The next important industry was the manufacture of jaggery. The chief grievance of his community was that restrictions were imposed on tapping for sweet toddy. At the time the Abkari Regulation was passed in 1073, it was clearly made known by the last section in that Regulation that no restrictions would ordinarily be imposed on tapping for sweet toddy or the manufacture of jaggery. But the rules were gradually altered and they invested Government with power to stop tapping for sweet toddy which, as such, was not ordinarily used as a beverage. It was for the manufacture of jaggery that over 99 per cent of sweet toddy was generally used. Now, when, on account of war conditions, the price of sugar had gone up almost cent per cent, the importance of encouraging the jaggery industry was self-evident, for jaggery was being used as a substitute for sugar. Further, the manufacture of jaggery had been a home industry with the women of the Ezhava community who had been augmenting the income of the family with their own earnings from jaggery and coir both of which were giving labour to a large number of the women folk. Therefore, the Member prayed that the unnecessary restrictions should be removed.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

60. Establishment of a Sugar and a Coir Factory in the Vilavancode taluk.

Mr. R. Narayana Pillai (Member, T. I. C., Kuzhithura) said that, for industrial purposes, the Vilavancode taluk might be divided into three sections. One section was devoted to the cultivation of tapioca. In another portion comprising the sea-board was carried on the cocoanut industry, while the remaining portion was confined to the manufacture of jaggery and other products of the palmyra tree. At present, the raw products from the three sources mentioned above were being taken away in large quantities by foreigners. The uncertainties of the facilities for agriculture had often landed them in great loss. It was, therefore, all the more necessary to provide other means by which the people of the taluk could be enabled to earn a living and thus saved from poverty. The only way towards the attainment of the object was to establish a sugar and coir factory. There were natural facilities and conveniences for establishing such a factory. The Member's proposal was that half the investment required should come from Government funds, the other half being collected with the guarantee of Government.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

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